

A
SUMMARIE
AND
TRUE DISCOURSE
OF
SIR FRANCIS DRAKES
WEST-INDIAN Voyage.

Accompanied with *Christopher Carleill*,
Martin Frobisher, *Francis Knollis*, with
many other Captains and Gentlemen.

Wherein were taken, the Townes of *Saint Jago*, *Sancto Domingo*, *Cartagena* and
Saint Augustine.



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South entrance of the royall Exchange, 1652.

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A SVMMARY AND TRVE DISCOVRSE OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKES West-Indian VOYAGE:

Wherein were taken the Townes of *Sainti-*
ago, Santo Domingo, Cartagena
and Saint Augustine.



HIS worthy Knight, for
the service of his Prince
and Countrey, having pre-
pared his whole Fleet, and
gotten them down to *Plis-*
mouth in Devonshire, to the
number of five and twenty
sayle of Ships and Pinna-
ces; and having assembled
of Souldiers and Marriners
to the number of two thou-
sand and three hundred in

the whole, embarked them and himielfe at *Plimmouth*
aforesaid, the twelfth day of *September 1585.* being ac-
companied with these Men of name and charge, which
hereafter follow:

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Mister Christopher Carleil Lievttenant Generall; a man of long experience in the Warre as well by Sea as Land, and had formerly carried high Offices in both kindes in many Fights, which he discharged alwayes very happily, and with great good reputation.

Anthony Powell Sergeant Major.

Captain Matthew Morgan, and Captain John Sampson, Corporals of the Field.

These Officers had Command over the rest of the Land Captains, whose names hereafter follow:

Captain Anthony Plat.

Captain Edward Winter.

Captain John Goring.

Captain Robert Pew.

Captain George Barton.

Captain John Merchant.

Captain William Cecill.

Captain Walter Bigs.

Captain John Hannam.

Captain Richard Stanton.

Captain Martin Frobisher Vice-admirall, a man of great experience in Sea-faring actions, and had had chiefe command of many Ships himselfe, in sundry Voyages before, being now shipp'd in the *Primrose*.

Captain Francis Knollis, Rere-admirall in the *Gallion Leicester*.

Master Thomas Venner, Captain in the *Elizabeth Bon-adventure*, under the Generall.

Master Edward winter Captain in the *Ayde*.

Master Christopher Carleill the Lievttenant Generall, Captain in the *Tygar*.

Henry white, Captain of the *Sea-Dragon*.

Thomas Drake, Captain of the *Thommas*.

Thomas

Sir Francis Drake and others.

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Thomas Seelie Capraine of the *Minion*.

Baily Capraine of the Barke *Talbot*.

Robert Crosse Capraine of the Barke *Bond*.

George Fortescute Capraine of the Barke *Bonner*.

Edward Careleffe Capraine of the *Hope*.

James Erizo Capraine of the *White Lyon*.

Thomas Moone Capraine of the *Francis*.

John Rivers Capraine of the *Vantage*.

John Vaughan Capraine of the *Drake*.

John Varney Capraine of the *George*.

John Martin Capraine of the *Benjamin*.

Edward Gilman Captain of the *Skout*.

Richard Hawkins Captain of the *Galliot*, called the
Ducke.

Bitfield Captain of the *Swallow*.

After our going hence, which was the fourteenth of *September*, in the yeare of our Lord, one thousand five hundred eighty and five; and taking our course towards *Spain* we had the *Winde* for a few dayes somewhat skant, and sometimes calme. And being arrived neer that part of the coast of *Spaine*, which is cal'd the *Moores*, we hapned to espie divers Sayles, which kept their course close by the shore, the weather being faire and calme. The Generall caused the Vize-admirall to goe with the Pinnaces well manned to see what they were; who upon sight of the said Pinnaces approaching neer unto them, abandoned for the most part all their Ships (being *Frenchmen*) laden all with *Salt*, and bound homewards into *France*; amongst which Ships (being all of small burthen) there was one so well liked, which also had no man in her, as being brought unto the Generall, he thought good to make stay of her for the service, meaning to pay for her, as also accordingly performed at our return; which Bark was called the *Drake*.

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The

The rest of these Ships (being eight or nine) were dismissed without any thing at all taken from them. Who being afterwards put somewhat farther off from the shore, by the contrariety of the winde, we hapned to meet with some other French Ship, full laden with Newland Fish, being upon their retурne homeward frōm the said Newfound land; whom the Generall, after some speech had with them, (and seeing plainly that they were French-Men) dismissed without once suffering any man to goe aboord of them.

The day following, standing in with the shore againe, we descrid another tal Ship of twelve score tuns or therabouts, upon whom Master Carleill the Lievttenant Generall being in the *Tygar*, undertooke the chase, whom also anon after the Admirall followed; and the *Tygar* having caused the strange Ship to strike her sayles, kept her there without suffering any body to goe aboord untill the Admirall was come up; who forthwith sending for the Master, and divers others of their principall Men, and causing them to be severally examined, found the Ship and Goods to be belonging to the Inhabitants of Saint Sebastian in Spaine, but the Marriners to be for the most part belonging to Saint John de Luce, and the Passage. In this Ship was great store of dry Newland Fish, commonly called with us *Poore John*, whereof afterwards (being thus found a lawfull Prize) there was distribution made into all the Ships of the Fleet, the same being so new and good as it did very greatly bestead us in the whole course of our Voyage.

A day or two after the taking of this Ship, we put in within the Isles of Bayon, for lacke of favourable winde, where we had no sooner anchored some part of the Fleet, but the Generall commanded all the Pinnaces with the Ship-

Ship-boats to be Manned, and every man to be furnished with such armes as was needfull for that present service; which being done, the Generall put himselfe into his Galley, which was also well furnished; and rowing towards the City of Bayon, with intent, and the favour of the Almighty to surprize it. Before we had advanced one halfe league of our way, there came a Messenger, being an English Merchant, from the Governour, to see what strange Fleet we were; who came to our Generall, and conferred a while with him, and after a small time spent, our Generall called for Captaine Sampson, and willed him to goe to the Governour of the City, to resolve him of two point. The first, to know if there were any Wars between Spaine and England? The second, why our Merchants with their Goods were imbarred or arrested? Thus departed Captain Sampson with the said Messenger to the City, where he found the Governour and People much amazed of such a sudden accident.

The Generall with the advice and counsell of Master Carleill his Lievttenant generall, who was in the Galley with him, thought not good to make any stand, till such time as they were within the shot of the City, where they might be ready upon the return of Captaine Sampson, to make a sudden attempt if cause did require before it was darke.

Captaine Sampson returned with his Message in this fort. First, touching Peace or Wars, the Governour said he knew of no Wars, and that it lay not in him to make any, he being so mean a Subject as he was. And as for the stay of the Merchants with their Goods, it was the Kings pleasure, but not with intent to endammage any man: and that the Kings counter-mand was (which had been received in that place some seven nights before) that English

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lisb Merchants vwith their Goods should be discharged : for the more verifying vwhereof, he sent such Merchants as were in the Town of our Nation, vwho trafficked in those parts ; vwhich being at large declared to our Generall by them, counsell vwas taken vwhat might best be done : and for that the night approached, it vvas thought needfull to land our Force, vwhich vwas done in the shutting up of the day ; and having quartered our selves to our most advantage, vwith sufficient gard upon every streight, we thought to rest our selves for that night there. The Governour sent us some refreshing, as Bread, Wine, Oyle, Apples, Grapes, Marmalad, and such like. About midnight the vweather begins to overcast, insomuch that it vvas thought meete to repair aboord, then to make any longer abode on land, and before vve could recover the Fleet, a great tempest arose, vwhich caused many of our Ships to drive from their ancouer hold, and some were forced to Sea in great perill, as the Barke *Talbot*, the Barke *Hawkins* and the *Speedwell*, vwhich *Speedwell* onely vwas driven into England, the others recovered us again ; the extremity of the storme lasted three dayes, which no sooner began to asswage, but Master *Carleill* our Lieutenant Generall, was sent with his owne Ship and three others, as also with the Galley and with diverse Pinnaces, to see what he might do above *Vigo*, where he tooke many Boates and some Carvels, diversly laden with things of small value but chiefly with houleholdstiffe, running into the high Country, and amongst the rest, he found one Boat laden with the principall Church-stiffe of the high Church of *Vigo*, where also was their great Crosse of Silver, of very faire embossed worke, and double gilt all over, having cost them a great Massie of money. They complained to have lost in all kind of Goods above thirty thousand Duckets in this place.

The

The next day the Generall with his whole Fleete went up from the Iles of *Bayon*, to a very good harbour above *Vigo*, where Master *Carleill* stayed his comming, as well for the more quiet tiding of his Ships, as also for the good commodity of fresh watering, which the place theredid affoord full well. In the meane time the Governoour of *Gallisia* had reared such forces as he might, his numbers by estimate were some two thousand foot, and three hundred horse, and marched from *Bayon* to this part of the Countrey, which lay in sight of our Fleet, where making stand, he sent to parle with our Generall, which was granted by our Generall, so it might be in boates uppon the water: and for safety of their persons, there were pledges delivered on both sides; which done, the Governoour of *Gallisia* put himselfe with two others into our Vice-Admirals Skiffe, the same having been sent to the shoare for him. And in like sort our Generall in his owne Skiffe, where by them it was agreed, we should furnish ouर selves with fresh water, to be taken by our owne people quietly on the land, and have all other such necessaries, paying for the same, as the place would affoord.

When all our busynesse was ended, we departed, and tooke our way by the Islands of *Canaria*, which are esteemed some three hundred leagues from this part of *Spain*, and falling purposely with *Palma*, with intention to have taken our pleasure of that place, for the full digesting of many things in order, and the better furnishing our store with such severall good things as that affoorded verie abundantly, we were forced by the vile Sea-gare which at that present fell out, and by the naughtinesse of the landing place, being but one, and that under the favor of many Platformes, well furnished with great Or-

dinance, to depart with the receipt of many their Canon-shot, some into our Ships, and some besides, some of them being in very deed full Canon high. But the onely or chiefe mischiefe, was the dangerous sea surge, which at shore all alongest, plainly threatned the overthrow of as many Pinnaces and Boates, as for that time should have attempted any landing at all.

Now seeing the expectation of this attempt frustrated by the causes aforesaid, we thought it meeter to fall with the Isle *Ferro*, to see if we could find any better fortune; and comming to the Island, we landed a thousand men in a valley under a high Mountaine, where we stayed some two or three houres, in which time the Inhabitants, accompanied with a young fellow borne in *England*, who dwelt there with them, came unto us, shewing their state to be so poore, that they were all ready to starve, which was not untrue: and therefore without any thing gotten, we were all commandned presently to imbarke, so as that night we put off to Sea South South-east along towards the coast of *Barbarie*.

Vpon Saturday in the morning, being the thirteenth of November, we fell with *Cape Blancke* which is a low land and shallow water, where we catched store of fish, and doubling the Cape, we put into the Bay, where we found certaine *French* Ships of Warre whom we entertained with great courtesie, and there left them. The afternoon the whole Fleet assembled, which was a little scattered about their fishing, and put from thence to the Isles of *Cape Verde*, sayling till the sixteenth of the same Month in the morning, on which day we descried the Island of *Saint Jago*, and in the evening we anchored the Fleet between the Towne called the *Plaie* or *Praie* and *Saint Jago*, where we put on shore a thousand men or more, under

Sir Francis Drake and others.

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nder the leading of Master Christopher Carteill Lieuetenant Generall, who directed the service most like a wise Commander. The place where we had first to March did afford no good order, for the ground was Mountaines and full of Dales, being a marvelous stony and troublesome passage, but such was his industrious disposition, as he would never leave, untill we had gotten up to a faire Plaine, where we made stand for the assembling of the army. And when we were all gathered together upon the Plaine, some two little miles from the Towne, the Lieuetenant Generall thought good not to make attempt till day light; because there was not one that could serve for Guide or giving knowledge at all of the place. And therefore after having well rested, even halfe an houre before day, he commanded the Army to be divided into three speciall parts, such as he appoirthed, whereas before we had marched by severall Companies, being thereunto forced by the naughtiness of the way as is aforesaid.

Now by the time we were thus ranged in a very brave order, daylight began to appeare, and being advanced hard to the Wall we saw no Enemie to resist, whereupon the Lieutenant Generall appointed Capraine Sampson with thirty shot, and Captaine Barton with other thitty, to go downe into the Towne which stood in the Valley under us, and might very plainly be viewed all over from that place where the whole Army was now arrived, and presently after these Captaines was sent, the great Ensigne which had nothing in it but the plaine English Crosse, to be placed tovwards the Sea, that our Fleet might see Saint Georges crosse florish in the Enemies fortresse. Order was given that all the Ordinance throughout the town, and upon all the Platformes, which vvas above fifty Peeches all ready charged, should be shot off in honour of the

Queenes Majesties Coronation day , being the seventeenth of November, after the yeerly custome of England, which was so answered againe by the Ordinance out of all the Ships in the Fleet which now was come neere, as it was strange to hear such a thundering noise last so long together. In this meane while the Lieutenant Generall held still the most part of his Force on the hill top, till such time as the Towne was quartered out for the lodging of the whole army, which being done every Captain tooke his owne quarter, and in the evening was placed such sufficient guard upon every part of the Towne that we had no cause to feare any present Enemie.

Thus we continued in the City the space of fourteene dayes, taking such spoyles as the place yeelded, which were for the most part, Wine, Oyle, Meale, and some such like things for Victual, as Vinegar, Olives, and some such other trash, as Merchandise for their *Indian* trades. But there was not found any Treasure at all, or any thing else of worth besides.

The scituacion of Saint Jago is somewhat strange, in forme like to a triangle, having on the East and West sides two Mountaines of Rocke and Cliffie, as it were hanging over ir, upon the top of which two Mountaines was builded certaine fortifications to preserve the Towne from any harme that might be offered, as in this Plot is plainly shewed. From thence on the South side of the Towne is the maine Sea, and on the North side, the valley lying betweene the foresaid Mountaines, wherein the Towne standeth: the laid Valley and Towne both doe grow very narrow, insomuch that the space betweene the two cliffes of this end of the Towne is estimated not to be above tenne or twelve score over.

In the midst of the Valley commeth downe a riveret,

till

Rill or Brook of fresh Water, which hard by the Sea side maketh a Pond or Poole, whereout our Ships were watered vwith very great ease and pleasure, Somewhat above the Towne on the North side betweene the two Mountains, the valley waxeth somewhat larger then at the Townes end which Valley is wholly converted into Gardens and Orchards vwell replenished with diverse sorts of Fruites, Herbes and Trees, as Lymons, Oranges, Sugar Canes, Cochars or Cochlos-Nuts, Plantens, Potato-roots, Cocombers, small and round Onyons, Garlike, and some other things not now remembred, amongst which the Chochos-nuts and Plantens are very pleasant Fruites, the said Cochlos having a hard shell and a greene Huske over it, as hath our Walnut but it farre exceedeth in greatness, for this Cochlos in his greene huske is bigger then any mans two Fists, of the hard shell many drinking Cups are made here in *England*, and set in Silver as I have often seen.

Next within this hard shell is a white rine, resembling in shew very much, even as any thing may doe, to the white of an Egge when it is hard boyled. And within this white of the Nut lyeth a water, which is whitish and very cleere, to the quantity of halfe a pint or there abouts, which water and white rine before spoken of, are both of a very coole fresh taste, and as pleasing as any thing may be. I have heard some hold opinion, that it is very restorative.

The Planten groweth in Cods, somewhat like to Beans, but is bigger and longer, and much more thicke together on the stalke, and when it waxeth ripe, the meate which filleth the rine of the Cod becometh yellow, and is exceeding sweet and pleasant.

In this time of our being there, hapned to come a *Portugall*

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Engall to the Westermost Fort, with a Flag of truce ; to whom Capraine Sampson was sent with Captain Gorring ; who comming to the said Messenger, he first asked them what Nation they were ; they answered, *Englishmen* ; he then desired to know if Warres were betweene *England* and *Spaine* ; to which they answered that they knew not, but if he would goe to their Generall, he could best resolve him of such particulars ; and for his assurance of passage and repasse, these Captains made offer to ingage their credites ; which he refused, for that he was not sent from his Gouvernour. Then they told him, if his Gouvernour did desire to take a course for the common benefit of the People and Countrey, his best way were to come and present himselfe unto our Noble and mercifull Gouvernour Sir Francis Drake, whereby he might be assured to finde favour, both for himselfe and the Inhabitants. Otherwise, within three dayes we should March over the Land, and consume with fire all inhabited places, and put to the Sword all such living soules as we should chance upon ; so thus much he tooke for the conclusion of his answer and departing, he promised to returne the next day, but we never heard more of him.

Upon the fourte and twentieth of November, the Generall accompanied with the Lieutenante Generall and six hundred men, marched forth to a Village twelve Miles within the Land, called *Santo Domingo*, where the Gouvernour and the Bishop with all the better sort were lodg'd and by eight of the Clocke we came to it, finding the place abandoned, and the people fled into the Mounaines, so we made a stand a while to ease our selves, and partly to see if any would come to speake to us.

After we had well rested our selves, the Generall commanded the Troops to march away homewards, in which retreat

retreat the Enemy shewed themselves, both Horse and Foot, though not such Force as durst encounter us : and so in passing some time at the gase with them, it waxed late and towards night, before we could recover home to Saint Jago.

On Munday the six and twentieth of November, the Generall commanded all the Pinnaces with the Boates, to use all diligence to imbarke the Army into such Ships as every man belonged. The Lieutenant Generall in like sort commanded Captaine *Goring* and Lievetenant *Tucker* with one hundred shot to make a stand in the Market-place, untill our Forces were wholly imbarked, the Vice-Admirall making stay with his Pinnace and certain Boats in the harbour, to bring the said last company aboord the Ships. Also the General willed forthwith the Gallie with two Pinnaces to take into them the company of Captaine *Barton*, and the Company of Captaine *Bigs*, under the leading of Captaine *Sampson*, to seeke out such Munition as was hidden in the ground, at the Towne of *Pray* or *Play*, having been promised to be shewed it by a prisoner, which was taken the day before.

The Caprazines aforesaid comming to the *Play*, landed their men, and having placed the Troope in their best strength, Captaine *Sampson* tooke the Prisoner and willed him to shew that he had promised, the which he could not, or at least would not : but they searching all suspected places, found two peeces of Ordinance, one of Iron and another of Brasse. In the afternoone the General anchored the rest of the Fleet before the *Play*, comming himself ashore, willing us to burne the Towne and make all haste aboord, the which was done by six of the clocke the same day, and our selves imbarked againe the same night, and so we put off to Sea Southwest.

But

But before our departure from the Towne of Saint Ja-
go, we established Orders for the better government of
the Army, every man Mustered to his Capraine, and oaths
ministered to acknowledge her Majestie supreame Gover-
nour, as also every man to doe his uttermost endeavour
to advance the service of the Action, and to yett due ob-
edience unto the directions of the Generall and his Offi-
cers. By this provident councell, and laying downe this
good foundation beforehand, all things went forward
in a due course, to the atchieving of our happy enter-
prise.

In all the time of our being here, neither the Gover-
nor for the King of Spaine, (which is a Portugall) neither
the Bishop, whose authority is great, neither any of the
Inhabitants of the Town, or Island ever came at us (which
we expected they should have done) to intreat us to leave
them some part of their needful provisions, or at the least
to spare the ruining of their Town at our going away. The
cause of this their unreasonable distrust (as I doe take it)
was the fresh remembrance of the great wrongs they had
done to old Master William Hawkins of Plimouth, in
the Voyage he made foure or five yeares before, when as
they did both break their promise, and murthered many
of his Men, whereof I judge you have understood, and
therefore needlesse to be repeated. But since they came
not at us, we left written in sundry places, as also in the
Spittle-house, (which building vvas only appointed to be
spared) the great discontentment and scorne we tooke at
this their refraining to come unto us, as also at the rude
manner of killing, and savage kind of handling the dead
body of one of our Boyes found, by them stragling all
alone, from whom they had taken his head and heart, and
had strangled the other bowels about the place, in a most
brutish and beastly manner.

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In revenge whereof at our departing we consumed with Fire all the houses, as well in the Country which we saw, as in the Towne of Saint Jago.

From hence putting over to the *West-Indies*, vve vvere not many dayes at Sea, but there began amongst our people such mortality, as in few dayes there were dead above two or three hundred men. And untill some seven or eight dayes after our comming from Saint Jago, there had not dyed any one man of sicknesse in all the Fleet: the sicknesse shewed not his infection wherewith so many were stroken, untill we were departed thence, and then seazd our people with extreame hot burning and continuall ague, whereof some very few escaped with life, and yet those for the most part not without great alteration and decay of their wits and strength for a long time after. In some that dyed were plainly shewed the small spots, which are often found upon those that be infective with the Plague; we were not above eightene dayes in passage between the sight of Saint Jago aforesaid, and the Island of *Dominion*, being the first Island of the *West-Indies* that we fell withal, the same being inhabited with Savage People which goe all naked, their skin coloured with some painting of a reddish tawney, very personable and handsome strong men, who doe admit little conversation with the *Spaniards*: for as some of our people might understand them, they had a *Spaniard* or twaine prisoners with them, neither doe I thinke that there is any safety for any of our Nation, or any other to be within the limits of their commandment, albeit they used us very kindly for those few houres of time which we spent with them, helping our folkes to fill and carry on their bare shoulders fresh Water from the River to our Ships Boats, and fetching from their houses, great store of Tobacco, as also a kind

of Bread which they fed on, called *Cassado*, very white and savery, made of the roots of *Cassania*. In recompence whereof, we bestowed liberall rewards of Glasse, coloured Beads, and other things which we had found at Saint *Jago*, wherewith (as it seemed) they rested very greatly satisfied, and shewing some sorrowfull countenance when they perceived that we would depart.

From hence we went to another Island Westward of it, called Saint *Christophers Island*, wherin we spent some dayes of *Christmas*, to refresh our sicke People, and to cleanse and ayre our Ships. In which Island were not any People at all that we could hear of.

In which time by the Generall it was advised and resolved, with the couenant of the Lievttenant generall, the Vice-Admiral, and all the rest of the Captains to proceed to the great Island of *Hispaniola*; as well for that we knew our selues then to be in our best strength, as also the rather allured thereunto, by the glorious fame of the City of Saint *Domingo*, being the ancientest and chiefe inhabited place in all the tract of Countrey there abouts. And to proceed in this determination, by the way we met a small Frigot, bound for the same place, the which the Vice-Admirall took, and having duly examined the Men that were in her, there was one found by whom we were advertized, the Haven to be a barred Haven, and the shore or Land thereof to be well fortified, having a Castle thereupon furnished with great store of Artillery; without the danger whereof, was no convenient landing place within ten English miles of the City; to which the said Pilot tooke upon him to conduct us.

All things being thus considered on, the whole Forces were commanded in the evening to embarke themselves into Pinnaces, Boats and other small Barks, appointed for this

this service. Our Souldiers being thus imbarke, the Generall put himselfe into the Barke *Francis* as Admirall, and all this night we lay on the Sea, bearing small sayle vntill our arrivall to the Landing place, which was about the breaking of the day; and so we landed, being New-years day, nine or ten miles to the Westwards of that brave Ci-ty of Saint Domingo: for at that time, nor yet is knowne to us, any landing place, where the Sea surge doth not threaten to overset a Pinnace or Boat. Our Generall having seen us all landed in safety, returned to his Fleet, be-queathing us to God, and the good conduct of Mr. Carli-ell, our Lievttenant Generall: at which time, being about eight of the clocke, we began to March, and abovt noone-time, or towards one of the clocke we approached the Towne, where the Gentlemen and those of the better sort, being some hundred and fifty brave Horses, or rather more, began to present themselves; but our small shot played upon them, which were so sustained with good proportion of Pikes in all parts, as they finding no part of our Troope unprepared to receive them (for you must understand they viewed all round about) they were thus driven to give us leave to proceed towards the two Gates of the Towne, which were the next to the Sea-ward. They had manned them both, and planted their Ordnance for that present, and sudden alarum without the Gate, and also some Troops of small shot in Ambuscado upon the by-way side. We divided our whole Force, being some thousand or twelve hundred Men into two parts, to enterprize both the Gates at one instant; the Lievttenant Generall having openly vowed to Captaine Powell (who led the Troope that entered the other Gate) that with Gods good favour he would not rest untill our meeting in the Market-place.

Their Ordnance had no sooner discharged upon our neere approach, and made some execution amongst us, though not much, but the Lieutenant Generall began forthwith to advance both his voyce of encouragement and pace of Marching; the first Man that was slaine with the Ordnance, being very neer unto himselfe, and thereupon hasted all that he might to keepe them from recharging of the Ordinance. And notwithstanding their Ambuscadoes, we marched or rather ran so roundly into them as pell mell we entered the Gates, and gave them more care every Man to save himselfe by flight, then reason to stand any longer to their broken fight; we forthwith repaired to the Market-place: but to be more truly understood, a place of very faire spacious square ground before the great Church; whether also came (as had been agreed) Captaine Powell with the other Troope; which place with some part next unto it, we strengthened with Barricadoes, and there (as the most convenient place) assured our selves, the City being farre too spacious for so small and weary a Troope to undertake to guard. Some what after midnight they who had the guard of the Castle, hearing us busie about the Gates of the said Castle, abandoned the same; some being taken prisoners, and some flying away by the helpe of Boats, to the other side of the Haven, and so into the Country.

The next day we quartered a little more at large, but not into the halfe part of the Town, and so making substantiall trenches, and planting all the Ordnance that each part was correspondent to other: we held this Town the space of one Moneth.

In the which time happened some accidents more then are well remembred for the present; but amongst other things, it chanced that the Generall sent on his Message to the

the Spaniards a Negro Boy with a Flag of vwhite, signifying truce, as is the Spaniards ordinary manner to doe there, vwhen they approach to speake to us; vwhich Boy unhappily was first met with, by some of those who had beene belonging as Officers for the King in the Spanish Galley, which with the Towne was lately fallen into our hands, who without all order or reason, and contrary to that good usage wherewith we had entertained their Messengers, furiously strooke the poore Boy through the body with one of their Horsemens staves, with which wound the Boy returned to the Generall, and after he had declared the manner of this wrongfull cruelty, dyed forthwith in his presence; wherewith the Generall being greatly passioned, commanded the Provost Martiall to cause a couple of Fryers, then prisoners, to be carried to the same place where the Boy was stroken, accompanied with sufficient guard of our Souldiers, & there presently to be hanged, dispatching at the same instant another poore prisoner, with this reason wherfore this execution was done; and with this Messenger further, that untill the party who had thus murthered the Generals Messenger, were delivered into our hands, to receive condigne punishment, there should no day passe, wherein there should not two prisoners be hanged, untill they were all consumed which were in our hands.

Whereupon the day following, he that had been Captainne of the Kings Galley, brought the Offendor to the Towns end; offring to deliver him into our hands, but it was thought a more honourable revenge, to make them there in our sight, to performe the execution themselves; which was done accordingly.

During our being in this Town, as formerly also at S. Jago there had passed justice upon the life of one of our
own com-

Company for an odious matter: so here likewise was there an Irish man hanged, for the murthering of his Corporall.

In this time also passed many Treaties betweene their Commissioners and us, for ransome of their Citie, but upon dis:agreements, we still spent the early mornings in firing the outmost houses: but they being built very magnificently of stone, with high losys, gave us no small travel to ruine them. And albeit for divers dayes together, we ordained each morning by day breake, untill the heat began at nine of the Clocke, that two hundred Marriners did nought else but labour to fier and burn the said houses vwithout our trenches, whilste the Souldiers in like proportion stood forth for their Guard: yet did we not or could not in this time consume so much as one third part of the Towne. And so in the end, what wearied with firing, and what hastned by some other respects, we were contented to accept of five and twenty thousand Duckers of five shilling six pence the peece, for the ransome of the rest of the Towne.

Amongst other things which happened and were found at S. Domingo, I may not omit to let the world know one very notable marke and token, of the unsatiable ambition of the Spanish King and his Nation, vwhich vvas found in the Kings house, wherein the chief Governour of that City and Countrey is appointed alwayes to lodge, vwhich vvas this: In the comming to the Hall or other roomes of this house, you must first ascend up by a faire large paire of stairs, at the head of which staires is a hand-some spatiuous place to walk in, somewhat like unto a gallery, wherein upon one of the Wals, right over against you as you enter the said place, so as your eye cannot escape the sight of it, there is described and painted in a very large

large Scutchion, the armes of the King of Spaine, and in the lower part of the said Scutchion, there is likewise described a Globe, containing in it the whole circuit of the Sea and the Earth, vwhereupon is a Horse standing on his hinder part within the Globe, and the oher fore-part without the Globe, lifting up (as it were) to leape, with a scrole painted in his mouch, wherein was written these words in Latin *Non sufficit orbis*: which is as much to say, as the World sufficeth not, vwhereof the meaning vwas required to be knowne of some of those of the better sort that came in Commission to treat upon the ransome of the Town, who would shike their heads, and turne aside their countenance in some smiling sort, without answering any thing, as being greatly ashamed thereof. For by some of our company it was told them, that if the Queen of England vwould resolutely prosecute the Wars against the King of Spaine, he should be forced to lay aside that proud and unreasonable reaching vaine of his; for he should finde more then enough to do, to keepe that which he had already, as by the present example of their lost Town they might for a beginning perceive well enough.

Now to the satisfying of some men, who marvell greatly that such a famous and goodly biulded City so well inhabited of gallant People, very bravely apparellled (whereof our Souldiers found good store for their relief) should afoord no greater Riches then was found there, wherein it is to be understood that the *Indian* people, which were the naturals of this whole Island of *Hispaniola* (the same being neere hand as great as *England*) vvere many yeares since cleane consumed by the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*, which vvas cause, that for lacke of people to worke in the Mines, the Gold and Silver Mines of this Island are wholly given over, and thereby they are fain

faine in this Island to use Copper money, whereof was found very great quantity. The chiefe trade of this place consisteth of Sugar and Ginger, which groweth in the Island, and Hides of Oxen and Kine, which in this waste Countrey of the Island are bred in infinite numbers, the soile being very fertile : and the said Beasts are fed up to a very large growth, and so killed for nothing so much, as for their Hides aforesaid. We found here great store of strong Wine, sweet Oyle, Vinegar, Olives and other such like provisions, as excellent Wheat-meale packed up in Wine pipes and other caske, and other commodities likewise, as Wollen and Linnen cloth, and some Silkes ; all which provisions are brought out of Spaine and served us for great relief. There vvas but a little Plate or Vessel of Silver, in comparison of the great Pride in other things of this Towne, because in those hot Countries they use much these earthen Dishes finely painted or varnished, which they call *Parsellina*, and is had out of the East-*India*; and for their drinking, they use Glasses altogether, whereof they make excellent good and faire in the same place. But yet some Plate we found, and many other good things, as their houshold garniture very Gallant and Rich, which had cost them deere, although unto us they were of small importance.

From S. Domingo we put over to the maine or firme Land, and going all alongst the Coast, we came at the last in sight of Cartagena, standing upon the Sea side so near as some of our Barks in passing alongst, approached vwith the reach of their Culverin shot, which they had planted upon certaine Platformes. The harbour mouth lay some three miles toward the Westward of the Town, whereinto we entred about three or foure of the Clocke in the afternoone without any resistance of ordinance,

or

another impeachment planted upon the same. In the evening we put our selves on Land towards the Harbour mouth, under the leading of Master Carteill our Lieutenant Generall, who after he had digested us to march forward about the midnight, as easily as foot might fall, expressly commanding to keepe close by the Sea wash of the shone for our best and surest way, whereby we were like to goethrough, and not to misse any more of the way, which once we had lost within an houre after our first beginning to March, through the slender knowledge of him that tooke upon him to be our Guide, whereby the night spent on, which otherwise must have been done by resting. But as we came within some two miles of the Town, their Horsemen which were some hundred, met us, and taking the alarum, retired to their towneward againe upon the first Volley of our Shot that was given them: for the place vwhere we encountered being Woody and bushy even to the water side, was unmeet for their service.

At this instant we might hear some Peeces of Artilley discharged, with diverse small shot towards the Harbour, which gave us to understand, according to the Order set downe in the evening before by our Generall, that the Vice-Admirall accompanied with Captaine *Venner*, Captaine *white*, and Captaine *Crosse*, with other Sea Captaines, and with diverse Pinnaces and Boates should give some attempt unto the little Fort standing on the entry of the inner Haven, neer adjoyning to the town, though to small purpose, for that the place was strong, and the entry very narrow, was chained over: so as there could be nothing gotten by the attempt, more then the giving of them in Alarum on that other side of the Haven being a mile and a halfe from the place where we now were. In which attempt the Vice-Admirall had the Rudder

der of his Skiffe stroken through with a Saker-shot, and little or no harme received elsewhere.

The Troops being now in their March, halfe a mile be hither the towne or lesse, the ground we were on grew to be straight, and not above fifty paces over, having the maine Sea on the side of it, and the Harbour water or inner Sea (as you may terme it) on the other side, which in this Plot is plainly shewed. This straight was fortified clean over with a stone Wall and a ditch without it; the said Wall being as orderly built with flanching in every part, as can be set down. There was onely so much of this straight unwalled, as might serve for the issuing of the Horlemen, or the passing of the carriage in time of need: but this anwalled part was not without a very good *Barriera* of Wine Buts or Pipes, filled with earth, full and thicke as they might stand on end one by another, some part of them standing even withia the maine Sea.

This place of strength was furnished of six great Peeces, deui-Culverius and Sakers, which shot directly in front upon us as we approached. Now without this wall upon the inner side of the straight, they had brought like-weise two great Gallies with their proesse to the shore, having planted in them eleven peeces of Ordnance, whiche did beat all crosse the straight, and flanked our comming on. In these two Gallies were planted three or four hundred small shot, and on the land in the guard onely of this place, three hundred shot and pikes.

They in this their full readinesse to receive us, spared not their shot both great and small. But our Lieutenant generall, taking the advantage of the darke (the day light as yet not broken out) approached by the lowest ground, according to the expressie direction which himself had formerly given, the same being the Sea-wash-shore, where

the water was somewhat fallen, so as most of all their shot was in vaine. Our Lievttenant generall commanded our shot to forbear shooting untill we were come to the wall side; and so with Pikes roundly together we approached the place, where we soone found out the Barricadoes of Pipes or Buts, to be the mearest place for our assault; which notwithstanding it was well furnished with Pikes and shot, was without stayng attempted by us: downe went the buts of earth, and pell mell came our Swords and Pikes together, after our shot had first given their volley, even at the enemies nose. Our Pikes were somewhat longer then theirs, and our bodies better armed, for very few of them were armed; with which advantage our Swords and Pikes grew too hard for them, and they driven to give place. In this furious entry, the Lievtenant generall flue with his owne hands, the chiefe Ensigne-bearer of the *Spaniards*, vwho fought very manfully to his lives end.

We followed into the Town vwith them, and giving them no leasure to breath, vve vvan the Marker-place, albeit they made head, and fought a vwhile before vve got it; and so vve being once seazed and assured of that, they were contento suffer us to lodge vwithin their Towne, and themselves to goe to their Wives, whom they had carried into other places of the Country before our coming thither.

At every Streets-end they had raised very fine Barricadoes of Earth-vvorkes, vwith trenches vwithout them, as well made as ever vve savv any worke done; at the entring whereof was some little resistance, but soone overcome; it was with few slaine or hurt. They had joyned with them many *Indians*, whom they had placed in corners of advantage, all Bow-men, with their Arrowes most

villanously empoysoned, so as if they did but breake the skin, the party so touched dyed without marvell: some they slew of our People with their Arrowes, some they likewise mischieved to death with certaine Prickes of small stickes sharply pointed, of a foot and a halfe long, the one end put into the ground, the other empoysoned, sticking fast up, right against our comming in the way, as we should approach from our lauding towards the Towne, whereof they had planted a wonderfull number in the ordinary way, but our keeping the Sea-wash-shore missed the greatest part of them very happily.

To let passe many particular matters, as the hurting of Captain Sampson at sword blowes in the first entring, unto whom was committed the charge of the Pikes of the Vantgard by his lot and turne; as also of the taking of Alonzo Brava (the chiefe Commander of that place) by Captain Goring, after the said Captain had first hurt him with his Sword; unto which Captain was committed the charge of the Shot of the said Vantgard.

Captain Winter was likewise by his turne of the Vantgard in this attempr, where also the Lievttenant generall marched himselfe: the said Capraine Winter through a great desire to serve by Land, having now exchanged his charge by Sea with Captain Cecill, for his Band of Foot-Men.

Captaine Powell the Sergeant Major had by his turne the charge of the fourre Companies which made the Battaille.

Captaine Morgan, who at S. Domingo was of the Vantgard, had now by turne his charge upon the Companies of the Rere-gard.

Every Man as well of one part as of another, came so willingly on to the service, as the enemy was not able to endure

endure the fury of such hot assault.

We stayed here six weeks, and the sicknesse with mortality before spoken of, still continuing among us, though not with the same fury as at the first; and such as were touched with the said Sicknesse, escaping death, very few or almost none could recover their strength, yea many of them were much decayed in their memory; in so much that it was growne an ordinary judgement, when one was heard to speake foolishly, to say, he had beeene sick of the Calentour, which is the Spanish name of their burning Ague: for, as I told you before, it is a very burning and pestilent Ague. The originall cause thereof, is imputed to the evening or first night ayre, which they carme *La serena*, wherein they say and hold very firme opinion, that who so is then abroad in the open ayre, shall certainly be infected to the death, nor being of the *Indian* or naturall race of those Countrey People; by holding their Watch, were thus subjected to the infectious ayre, which at S. Jago was most dangerous and deadly, of all other places.

With the inconvenience of continuall mortality, we were forced to give over our intended enterprize, to goe with *Nombre de Dios*, and so over-land to *Panama*, where we should have stroken the stroke for the Treasure, and full recompence of our tedious travails. And thus at *Cartagena* we tooke our first resolution to returne homewards.

But while we were yet there, it happened one day, that our Watch called the *Sentinel*, upon the Church-Steeple, had discovered in the Sea a couple of smal Barks or Boats, making in with the Harbour of *Cartagena*, whereupon Capraine *Moorie* and Capraine *Varney*, with *John Grant* the Master of the *Tyger*, and some other Sea-

men embarked themselves in a couple of small Pinnaces, to take them before they should come nigh the shore, at the mouth of the Harbour, left by some stragling Spaniards from the Land, they might be warned by signes from comming in; which fell out accordingly, notwithstanding all the diligence that our Men could use: for the Spanish Boats, upon the sight of our Pinnaces comming towards them, ran themselves a shore, and so their Men presently hid themselves in Bushes hard by the Sea side, amongst some others that had called them by signes thither. Our Men presently without any due regard had to the quality of the place, and seeing no man of the Spaniards to shew themselves, aboorded the Spanish Barkes or Boats, and so standing all open in them, were suddenly shot at by a troope of Spaniards out of the Bushes; by which volley of shot there were slaine Capraine *Vassay*, which dyed prestly, and Capraine *Moone*, who dyed some few dayes after, besides some foure or five others that were hurt; and so our folkes returned without their purpose, not having any sufficient number of Souldiers with them to fight on shore. For those Men they carried were all Marriners to rowe, few of them armed, because they made account with their Ordinance to have taken the Barkes well enough at Sea, which they might ful easily have done, without any losse at all, if they had come in time to the Harbor-mouth, before the Spaniards Boats had gotten so near the shore.

During our abode in this place, as also at S. Domingo, there passed divers courtesies betweene us and the Spaniards; as Feasting, and using them with all kindnesse and favour: so as amongst others, there came to see the Generall, the Governor of Cartagena, with the Bishop of the same, and diverse other Gentlemen of the better sort.

This

This Towne of *Cartagena* we touched in the out parts, and consumed much with fire, as we had done *Saint Domingo* upon discontentments, and for want of agreeing with us in their first Treaties touching their Ransome, which at the last was concluded betweene us, should be one hundred and ten thousand Duckets for that which was yet standing, the Ducket valued at five shillings six pence sterlind.

This Towne, though not halfe so big as *S. Domingo*, gives as you see, a farre greater ransome, being in very deed of far more importance, by reason of the excellency of the Harbor, and the situation therof, to serve the Trade of *Nombre de Dios* and other places, and is Inhabited with far more richer Merchants. The other is chiefly inhabited with Lawyers and brave Gentlemen, being the chiefe or highest appeale of their suits in Law of all the Islands about it, and of the maine Land coast next unto it. And it is of no such account as *Cartagena*, for these and some other like reasons which I could give you, over long to be now written.

The warning which this Towne received of our coming towards them, from *S. Domingo*, by the space of twenty dayes before our arrivall hither, was cause that they had both fortifid and every way prepared for their best defence. As also that they had carried and convayed away all their Treasure and principiall substance.

The Ransome of one hundred and ten thousand Duckets thus concluded on, as is aforesaid, the same being written, and expressing for nothing more then the Towne of *Cartagena*, upon the payment of the said Ransome, we left the said Towne, and drew some part of our Souldiers into the Priory or Abbey, standing a quarter of one English mile below the Towne upon the Harbour water side,

side, the same being walled with a wall of stone, which we told the *Spaniards* was yet ours, and not redeemed by their Composition: whereupon they finding the defect of their Contract, were contented to enter into another Ransome for all places, but specially for the said House, as also the Blocke-house or Castle, which is upon the mouth of the inner Harbour. And when we asked as much for the one as for the other, they yeelded to give one thousand Crownes for the Abbey, leaving us to take our pleasure upon the Blocke-house, which they said they were not able to ransome, having stretched themselves to the uttermost of their powers; and therefore the said Blocke-house was by us undermined, and so wirth Gun-powder blowne up in peeces.

While this latter Contract was in making, our whole Fleet of Ships fell downe towards the Harbour mouth, where they Anchored the third time, and employed their Men in searching of fresh Water aboord the Ships, for our Voyage homewards, which Water was had in a great Well, that is in the Island by the Harbour mouth; which Island is a very pleasant place as hath been seen, having in it many sorts of goodly and very pleasant Fruits, as the Orange trees and others, being set orderly in Walkes of great length together. Insomuch as the whole Island being some two or three miles about, is cast into grounds of Gardening and Orchards.

After six weekes abode in this place, we put to Sea the last of *March*, where after two or three dayes, a great Ship which we had taken at *S: Domingo*, and thereupon was called *The new years gift*, fell into a great leake, being laden with Ordnance, Hides, and other Spoyles, in the night she lost the company of our Fleet; which being missed the next morning by the Generall, he cast about

bout with the whole Fleet, fearing some great mischance to be happened unto her, as in very deed it so fell out; for her leake was so great, and her Men were all tyred with Pumping. But at the last having found her, and the *Baile Talbot* in her company, which stayed by great hap with her, was ready to take their Men out of her, for the saving of them. And so the Generall being fully advertised of their great extremity, made saile directly backe againe to *Cartagena* with the whole Fleet, where having stayed eight or ten dayes more, about the unlading of this Ship, and the bestowing thereof and her Men, into other Ships; we departed once againe to Sea, directing our course towards the Cape S. *Anthony*, being the Eastermost part of *Cuba*, whether we arrived the seven & twentieth of *Apil*. But because fresh water could not presently be found, we weyed ankor and departed, thinking in few dayes to recover the *Mattances*, a place to the Eastward of *Havana*.

After we had sailed some fourteene dayes, we were brought to Cape S. *Anthony* againe, thorough lacke of favourable winde: but then our scarsity was grown such, as need made us looke a little better for water, which we found in sufficient quantity, being indeede, as I judge, none other then raine water newly fallen, and gathered up by making pits in a plot of marrish ground, some three hundred pases from the Sea side.

I doe wrong if I should forget the good example of the Generall at this place, who to encourage others, and to hasten the getting of fresh water aboord the Ships, tooke no lesse paine himselfe then the meanest, as also at S. *Dominga*, *Cartagena*, and all other places, having always so vigilant a care and foresight in the good ordering of his Fleet, accompanying them, as it is said, with such wonderfull

A West Indian Voyage made By

derfull travell of body, as doubtlesse had he beene the meanest person, as he was the chiefest, he had yet deserued the first place of honour : and no lesse happy doe we accompt him, for being associated with Master Carleill his Lievttenant Generall, by whose experience, prudent counsell, and gallant performance, he atchived so many and happy enterprises of the War, by whom also he was very greatly assisted, in setting downe the needfull Orders, Lawes, and course of Justice and for the due administration of the same upon all occasions.

After three daves spent in watering our Ships, we departed now the second time from this Cape of S. *Anthony* the thirteenth of *May*, and proceeding about the Cape of *Florida*, we never touched any where, but coasting alongst *Florida*, and keeping the shore still in sight, the eight and twentieth of *May* early in the morning, we descrid on the shore a place built like a Beacon, which was indeed a Scaffold upon four long Mastes, raised on end for men to discover to the Seaward, being in the latitude of thirty degrees, or very neare therenuo. Our Pinnaces manned, and comming to the shore, we marched up alongst the River side, to see what place the Enemie held there : for none amongst us had any knowledge thereof at all.

Here the Generall tooke occasion to march with the companies himselfe in Person, the Lieutenant Generall having the Vanguard, and going a mile up or somewhat more by the River side, we might discerne on the other side of the River over against us, a fort, which newlv had been built by the *Spaniards*, and some mile or three about above the fort, was a little Town or village without wals, built of wooden houses, as this Plot here doth plainly shew : we forthwith prepared to have Ordnance for the bat-

battery, and one Peece was a little before the evening planted, and the first shot being made by the Lievttenant Generall himselfe at their Ensigne, strake through the Ensigne, as we afterwards understood by a *Frenchman*, which came unto us from them. One shot more was then made, which strake the foot of the fort Wall, which was all massive timber of great trees like Mastes. The Lievttenant Generall was determined to passe the River this night with foure Companies, and there to lodge himselfe intrenched as neare the Fort, as that he might play with his Muskets and smallest shot upon any that should appeare; and so afterward to bring and plant the battery with him, but the helpe of the Marriners for that sudden to make Trenches could not be had, which was the cause that this determination was remitted untill the next night.

In the night the Lievttenant General tooke a little rowing Skiffe, and halfe a dozen well armed, as Captaine *Morgan*, and Captaine *Sampson*, with some others besides the rowers, and went to view what gard the Enemy kept, as also to take knowledge of the ground. And albeit he went as covertly as might be, yet the Enemy taking the *Alarum*, grew fearfull that the whole Force was approaching to the assault, and therefore with all speed abandoned the place after the shooting of some of their Peeces. They thus gone, and he being returned unto us againe, but nothing knowing of their flight from their Fort, forthwith came a *Frenchman* being a Phipher (who had been prisoner with them) in a little Boat, playing on his Phiph the tune of the Prince of Orange his song, and being called unto by the Guard, he told them before he put foot out of the Boar, what he was himselfe, and how the *Spaniards* were gone from the Fort,

A West Indian Voyage made by
offering either to remaine in hands there, or else to return
to the place with them that would goe.

Upon this Intelligence, the Generall, the Lieutenant General, with some of the Captaines in one Shiffe, and the Vice-Admiral with some others in his Skiffe, and two or three Pinnacees furnished of Souldiers with them, put presently over towards the Fort, giving order for the rest of the Pinnaces to follow. And in our approach, some of the Enemy bolder then the rest, having stayed behinde their company, shot off two peeces of Ordnance at us; but on shore we went, and entered the place without finding any man there.

When the day appeared, we found it built all of Timber, the Wals being none other but whole Masts or bodies of Trees set upright and close together, in manner of a Pale, without any Ditch as yet made, but who intended with some more time, for they had not as yet finished all their work, having begun the same some three or four Moneths before: so as to say the truth, they had no reason to keepe it, being subject both to fire and easie assault.

The platforme whereon the Ordnance lay, was whole bodies of long Pine trees, whereof there is great plenty, layed a crosse one on another, and some little earth amongst. There was in it thirteen or fourteen great peeces of brasie Ordnance, and a Chest unbroken up, having in it the value of some two thousand pounds sterling, by estimation of the Kings treasure, to pay the Souldiers of that place, who were one hundred and fifty Men.

The Fort thus won, which they called S. John Fort, and the day opened, we assayed to goe to the Towne, but could not by reason of some Rivers and broken ground which was betwene the two places; and therefore enforced

forced to imbarke againe into our Pinnaces, we went thi-
ther upon the great maine River, which is called, as also
the Towne by the name of S. Augustine.

At our approaching to land, there was some that began
to shew themselves, & to bestow some few shot upon us,
but presently withdrew themselves. And in their runing
thus away, the Serjeant Major finding one of their Horses
ready sadled & bridled, took the same to follow the chase,
and so overgoing all his Company, was (by one layed be-
hind a Bush) shot through the head; and falling downe
therewith, was by the same and two or three more, stab-
bed in three or fourre places of his body with Swords and
Daggers, before any could come neere to his reskue. His
death was much lamented, being in very deed an honest
wise Gentleman, and a Souldier of good experiance, and
of as great courage as any man might be.

In this place called S. Augustine, we understood the
King did keepe, as is before said, one hundred and fifty
Souldiers, and at another place some dozen leagus beyond
to the Northwardes, called S. Helena, he did there likewise
keepe one hundred and fifty more, serving there for no o-
ther purpose, then to keepe all other Nations from Inha-
biting any part of all that Coast, the Government wherof
was committed to one Pedro Melendez Marquesse, Ne-
phew to that Melendez the Admirall, vwho had over-
thrown Master John Hawkins in the Bay of Mexico some
fifteen or sixteen years agoe. This Governor had charge
of both places, but vvas at this time in this place, and one
of the first that left the same.

Here it vvas resolved in full assembly of Captaines, to
underrake the enterprize of S. Helena, and from thence
to seek out the Inhabitation of our English Country-Men

A West Indian Voyage made by
in *Virginia*, distant from thence some six degrees North-
ward.

When we came thwart of Saint Helena the shols ap-
pearing dangerous, and we having no Pilot to undertake
the entrie, it was thought meetest to goe hence alongst.
For the Admiral had been the same night in four fadome
and a halfe three leagues from the shore: and yet we un-
derstood by the help of a known Pilot, there may and
doth goe in Ships of greater burthen and draught then
any we had in our Fleet.

We passed thus alongst the Coast hard aboord the
shore, which is shallow for a league or two from the
shore, and the same is low and broken land for the most
part.

The ninth of June upon sight of one speciall great fire
(which are very ordinary all alongst this coast, even from
the Cape of *Florida* hither) the Generall sent his Skiffe
to the shore, where they found some of our English
Country men (that had been sent thither the year before
by Sir Walter Raleigh) and brought one aboord, by whose
direction we proceeded along to the place which they
make their Port. But some of our Shipps being of
great draught unable to enter, we anchored all without
the Harbour in a wilde Road at Sea, about two miles
from shore,

From whence the Generall wrote Letters to Master
Ralph Lane, being Governour of those *English* in *Virgi-*
nia, and then at his Fort about six leagues from the Road
in an Island which they call *Roanoc*, wherein is special-
ly he shewed how ready he was to supply his necessities
and wants which he understood of, by those he had first
talked withall.

The morrow after Master *Lane* himselfe and some of
his

his company comming unto him, with the consent of his Captaunes he gave them the choice of two offers, that is to say: either he would leave a Ship, a Pinnace, and certaine Boates with sufficient Masters and Marriners, together furnished with a Moneths Victuall to stay and make farther discovery of the Country and coasts, and so much Victual likewise that might be sufficient for the bringing of them all (being an hundred and three Persons) into *England* if they thought good after such time, with any other thing they would desire, and that he might be able to spare.

Or else if they thought they had made sufficient discov-
ery already, and did desire to returne into *England*, he
would give them passage. But they as it seemed, being
desirous to stay, accepted very thankfully, and with great
gladnesse that which was offered first. Whereupon the
Ship being appointed and received into charge, by some
of their owne Company sent into her by Master *Lane*,
before they had received from the rest of the Fleet,
the Provision appointed them, there arose a great storme
(which they said was extraordinary and very strange)
that lasted three dayes together, and put all our Fleet in
great danger to be driven from their ankoring upon the
coast. For we brake many Cables, and lost many Ankors.
And some of our Fleet which had lost all of which num-
ber was the ship appointed for Master *Lane* and his com-
pany) was driven to put to Sea in great danger, in avoy-
ding the Coast, and could never see us againe untill we
met in *England*. Many also of our small Pinnaces and
Boats were lost in this storme.

Notwithstanding after all this, the Generall offered
them (with consent of his Captaunes) another Ship with
some Provision, although not such a one for their turnes,

as

A West Indian Voyage made by

as might have been spared them before, this being unable to be brought into their Harbour. Or else if they would, to give them passage into *England*, although he knew he should performe it with greater difficulty then he might have done before.

But Master *Lane* with those of the chiefeſt of his company he had then with him, conſidering what ſhould be best for them to doe, made requeſt unto the Generall under their hands, that they might have paſſage for *Eng-land*: the which being granted, and the reſt ſent for out of the Country and ſhipped, we departed from that coaſt the eighteenth of June.

And to God be thanked, both they and we in good ſaf-ty arrived at *Portſmouth* in July 28. 1586. to the great glory of God, and to no ſmall honour to our Prince, our Countrey and our ſelyes.

The totall value of that which was gotten in this Voy-age, is estimated at threescore thouſand poounds, whereof the Companies which have travelled in the Voy-age were to have twenty thouſand poounds, the Adventurers the other forthy. Of which twenty thouſand poounds (as I can judge) will redound ſome ſix poounds to the ſingle ſhare.

We lost ſome ſeven hundred and fifty Men in the Voy-age.

The Men of name that dyed and were ſlaine in this Voy-age, as I can preſently call to my remembrance, are theſe:

- Captaine *Powell*.
- Captaine *Varney*.
- Captaine *Moone*.
- Capraine *Fortefcute*.
- Captaine *Bigges*.

Cap-

Sir Francis Drake and others.

41

Captaine Cecill.

Captaine Hannam.

Captaine Greenefield.

Thomas Tucker a Lievttenant.

Alexander Starkey a Lievttenant.

Master Escot a Lievttenant.

Master Waterhouse a Lievttenant.

Master Nicholas Winter.

Master Alexander Carleill.

Master Robert Alexander.

Master Scroop.

Master James Dier.

Master Peter Duke.

With some other, who for haste I cannot so suddenly
think on.

The Ordnance gotten of all sorts Brasse and Iron were
about two hundred and forty, whereof the two hundred
and some more were Brasse, and were thus found and
gotten.

In S. Jago some two or three and fifty Peeces.

In S. Domingo about foure score, whereof was very
much great Ordnance, as whole Cannon, Demi Cannon,
Culverins, and such like.

In Cartagena some sixty and three Peeces, and good
store likewise of the greater sort.

In the Fort of S. Augustine were fourteen Peeces, the
rest was Iron Ordnance, of which the most part was got-
ten at S. Domingo, the rest at Cartagena.

F I N I S.

24
The History of the English Revolution

the most important of all the changes which have taken place in England since the revolution of 1688. It has been a revolution in the sense that it has changed the form of government, and it has been a revolution in the sense that it has changed the condition of society. It has been a revolution in the sense that it has changed the character of the people, and it has been a revolution in the sense that it has changed the character of the country. It has been a revolution in the sense that it has changed the character of the nation, and it has been a revolution in the sense that it has changed the character of the world.

22717

A Full
RELATION
Of another
VOYAGE
INTO THE
WEST INDIES,

MADE BY
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE;
Accompanied with Sir John Hawkins, Sir
Thomas Baskerfield, Sir Nicholas Clifford,
and others.

Being set forth on the 28th of August

1595.

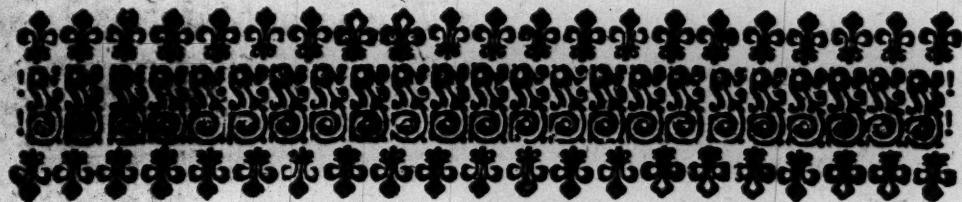


Printed at London for Nicholas Bourne, dwelling at
the South entrance of the Royall Exchange. 1652.



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1821



A FULL
RELATION
O F
Another Voyage made by
Sir FRANCIS DRAKE and
others to the WEST INDIES; who
set forth from *Plimouth* the 28. of
August, 1595.



HIS Valiant and Heroick Worthy,
having many yeers faithfully served
his Prince and Country, doth yet
more apparently manifest his impar-
tiall integrity to both, as may appear
by this Relation following of another
Voyage made by him into the *West In-*
dies, accompanied with other Gentlemen, whose names
and Offices immediately ensue :

Sir Francis Drake } Chiefe Generals:

Sir John Hawkins }

Sir Thomas Baskerfield Coroner Generall.

Sir Nicholas Clifford Lievttenant Generall.

46 Another West Indian Voyage made by
Captain Arnold Baskerfield Serjeant Major.
Captain Nicholas Baskerfield.
Captain Barkley.
Captain Grinstone.
Captain Rush.
Captain Boswell.
Captain Platt.
Captain Chichester.
Captain Stanton.
Captain Fenton.

In the thirty seventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being the eight and twentieth of August one thousand five hundred ninety five, we imbarkeed at Plymouth, thence we sail'd toward the Grand Canadoes, in which passage, about noon, we descried a French man of War (in the height of the Northern Cape) whom we chasing immediately overtooke, after him a (Rochellor) having been at New-found-land, whom we quietly let passe: after that we overtooke two Biskers bound for Barbary, who accompanied us untill they could take their course thither.

The ninth of September we espyed a Ship of Weymouth, whom vve chased and fetched up, who speaking with our Generall accompanied us to the Grand Canadoes. Presently after we discovered twenty of the King of France's men of Warre, who chased us but could not fetch us up, and therefore left us.

The nineteenth of September we met with a Frigate of the Earle of Cumberlands who brought us word that the Kings men of Warre were going homewards.

The twenty five of September we descried two Islands, the one called Hampsire, West and by South; The other Tortafutura, both standing in 28 degrees, and are distant one

one from the other 4 or 5 leagues Inhabited only by a savage people. These Islands from the *Grand Canadoes* are distant ten leagues.

The twenty sixt of September we anchored in the afore-said port of *Canadoes* otherwise called S. John Decrus, and about ten of the clock in the forenoone we were im-barked into Boats and Pinnaces, endeavoring with the greatest celerity to come to land, but were frustrated of our intentions by the Enemis vigilancy, who waiting our comming had intrenched themselves in the very place where we should have put to shore, who upon our approach pleyed us so fast with great and small shot, both from the Castle and towne, and from the other side of us, that we were constrained to retire with the losse of some few men unto our Ships againe.

The Enemy were in number betweene three or four hundred strong.

The same day being all imbarked in our Ships againe, we departed to a certaine place where we watered, it lyeth West and by North from the towne, and was in times past a great and famous River. But now it is overgrown with grasse, it commeth from the Rocks, and runneth to the Sea.

The people of this Island being a barbarous people and Mountaneers; we had slaine at this watering place by them, of our men which stragled into the Countrey, amongst whom vwas Capraine Grinston and foure more with him, the which were wounded very sore and torne with dogges, which they keepe of purpose to destroy our men when any of them come thare to water. This Island yeeldeth much Wine, as *Canadæ* Wine, and divers kind of graine, as Wheat and such like, great store of Conies, and Partridges, and Tresse, which have a joyce like Milk but rank poysen.

This

48 Another *West Indian Voyage* made by

This Island hath many mighty Rocks in it; there is about twenty leagues distant from this Island another Island called the *Teneriffe* or Peak of *Teneriffe*. It is a mighty high land.

Sunday the twenty eight of September a little before night we departed from the aforesaid watering place towards the Orientall Indies, we tooke our course South West and by West. *Septemb.* 28th being *Michaelmas* day, we sayled South west and by South, the thirtieth we sayled South west, the first of October we sayled West and by South, the thirteenth we sayled West in the height of sixteenth degr. the fourteenth the wind was southerly: the five and twentieth of this Moneth, the *Hope* and the *Adventure* fell oule on one another about ten of the clocke in the night, so that they of the *Adventure* were constrained to cut downe their Nisson Maste, and to fling it overboord. The night being very darke and there arising a great tempest of Haile and Raine, at the same tyme they were in extream Jeopardy of their lives, which caused in them a very great terror. The twenty seventh of October we espyed the Island of *Martinino*, which lay from us towards the West. This Island is inhabited by a Barbarous people called *Canibals*. We vvere thirty dayes sayling between the *Canadoes* and *Martinino*. From this Island we sayled towards an Island called *Dominica* where is great store of Tobacco. It is distant from *Martinino* about ten or twelve of our English miles, and beareth West and by North. The people of this Island be not altogether so rude as other peopl are; for they would trafick with us for hatched Knives & such like Commodities in exchange for their Tobacco which is the chiefeſt commodity this Island yeeldeth. The Weapons used by these people are Bowes and Arrowes made of a Reed, with a sharpe

sharp peece of Braseilon the end thereof; they to use wear their haire very long, cut round by their shoulders. The thirtieth of this instant *October*, we came to another Island called *Gordelarpa* which is distant from that of *Dominica* ten leagues; we went unto a certaine River of that Island; on the West side there be many Rivers issuing out of the Mountaines with great force into the Sea. This Island is not inhabited, but is a very Wildernesse whetein are many wilde Beasts; amongst the rest there is one worthy of your observation in shape of a Serpent. We continued there from the thirtieth of *October* to the fourth of *November*. From thence we sayled towards the River *della batch*, and stroke our course North West and by North. The seventh of *November* vve descrid three Islands of the *Trigonies* vvhich lyeth between *Gordelarpa* and *Saint John de Portrizo*; the first is called *Mononalla*, the second *Ratmido*, the third *Savoa*; we sayled within three or four leagues of them, vwhere vve found it in depth sometimes five otherwhiles eight fathome; the shoal beareth from us North east. The eight of *November* our Generall set on shoar all the Land-men, to the end that every Captaine might know his owne men. The tenth of *November* vve departed from that Harbour to another, three or four *English* miles distant, vwhere vve continued untill tuesday the eleventh of *November*, and then set sayle for *Saint John de Portrizo* West and by North.

These Islands belonging to *Virginia* be many in number, vve cannot name them because they be without Inhabitants; there are many faire Harbours in them, in some whereof one thousand Ships may ride at anchor; on every side the Mountaines are very high. Thence we went so some passages not farre of. The twelfth of *November* be-

ing Wednesday, we anchored within three or four Eng-
tish miles of the Towne of Portricho, against a great Fort, where was placed a great peece of Ordnance, which plyed us with shot divers times. The same day Sir John Haw-
kins dyed at the place aforesaid; whose death, in regard
that he was one of our chiefe Commanders, a wise, dis-
creet and carefull Man for his Company, was no little
grief unto us all. The same day also was Sir Nicholas
Clifford, Capraine Stratford, Master Brutt Browne
wounded with the same peece of Ordnance from
the said Fort, all at one time, sitting at Supper with our
Generall Sir Francis Drake and Sir Thomas Baskerfield;
the stoole that Sir Francis Drake sat on was stroke from
under him, as he was drinking of a cup of Beere, yet
by Gods providence he escaped with all the rest, but one-
ly them three before mentioned; the same night Sir Ni-
cholas Clifford dyed of the same wound; and the same
night we went against the Towne, where we an-
chored.

The next day, which was thursday, the 13. of Novem-
ber, our Generall called a Councell. The night follow-
ing, about nine of the clocke in the night, certaine shott
being appointed to be imbarked in our Pinnaces and
Boats, with Gunners and Fire-workes; there were to the
number of five hundred Men which went within the
Harbour to burrie the five Men of Warre which rode
within the Harbour, one of them was of the burthen of
seare hundred tunne, the rest not so big; in this Ship
was planted great storse of great Ordnance, which play-
ed upon our Men exceedingly, besides great storse of small
shott, likewise great storse of great shott from the shore,
with others, as Hargabusses of crocke, and Muskets, and
such like, which played at us on both sides most vali-
antly

antly in the time of this Encounter. They had planted on this plot of great Ordnance one hundred and three score (besides small shott) as were to be numbred. This assault, although it brought unto us no great profit, in respect of the losse of one of our Ships, called the *Little Francis*, which was taken by them before our approach which gave them intelligence of our comming ; also the losse of some of our Men at that time ; the which was a most valiant attempt and worthy to be Chronicled. There was of the Enemy burned, and slaine, and drowned all the men in the great Ship, but some three or foure that we tooke up out of the water, to the intent that they should reveale somewhat unto us ; they informed us, that they having intelligence of our comming by our Ship that was taken by them, our end and intent was frustrated.

This Towne was of great force to the *Spaniards*, and had in it three millions of Treasure of the King of Spaines, which those five men of War came of purpose for it ; and they told us also, that they kept our men at *Portricho*, the which they tooke in the Ship called the *Little Francis* ; whereupon our Generall wrote unto the chiefe Governour of the Towne to be good unto our men, and to deale with them as he should doe the like with their men, and to send them for *England* again in safety. Also we understood that there was three hundred Souldiers in this Towne of *Saint John de Portrizo*. This towne standeth on a very small Island, and is compassed with the Sea on the one side, and a great River on the other side ; we could not come nigh the towne to view the proportion of it, because it standeth in a Valley, and hath a great Fort new built betwixt us and it. We could not come within the sight of the maine Island,

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Iland, which joyneth to the Towne (so farre as we could
discerne) it seemeth to be of a vast longitude and la-
titude.

The fifteenth of November, being saturday, Sir John Hawkins and Sir Nicholas Clifford were throwne overboord : the same day we espyed a Spanish Carvill coming towards Saint John de Portricho, but from what place we knew not ; our Generall sent with all speed, and im-
barked some Men in Pinnaces with all haste to meet with him ; but when the men in the Castle of Portricho espi-
ed it, they shot off a great peece of Ordnance as a war-
ning to them not to approach any neerer ; the Carvill perceiving, ran himselfe on the breach and ashore, and saved their men, which fled away into the Mountaine, so
that we could not come to them.

The sixteenth being Sunday we departed from Saint John de Portricho at which place we Mustered all our Men, and every Capitaine knew his Men in more ample manner then they did before.

The same day we imbarked our selves in our Ships againe, and with all speed we sailed to a place called Saint John Jermans Bay, there we landed, it is distant from Portricho thirty six leagues, there we landed cer-
tain of our Companies to guard our Carpenters that did build our Pinnaces; not far from this place is a House cal-
led an Ingeneroide, where is great store of Sugar made ; it is inhabited with Spaniards. The same day Master Brut Browne dyed.

On Saturday the three and twentieth of November our Generall held a Court Marshall ; to which John Stand-
ley was called to answer to some matters objected a-
gainst him. The two and twentieth Sir Thomas Baskerfield
ooke two men of this Island, a Negro and a Clemcronne.

The

The twenty fourth day being Munday, the Ship called *John of Trollyony of Plimmouth* was burned in the same Bay of Saint *Jermans*: the same day we sailed to another Island called *Crusao*. The five and twentieh being Tuesday vve sailed South and by East, and South and by West; on Wednesday the twentieth six vve sailed South and by West, in which course standeth *Hispaniola* and an Island called *Mono* did beare from us West and by North.

The twenty seven being thursday, vve sailed South and by West. The twenty ninth being Saturday, vve came to the Island called *Crusao* which is distant from the Bay of Saint *Jermans* about one hundred and fifty leagues; from *Portricho* we sayled South South East: at this place we stayed three or four hours because we could get no good Harbour to anchor at by reason we were constrained to depart. Our Generall did suppose this Island to be another Island called *Arewba*.

The twenty ninth of November on the Larbordside it beareth South South East, it is distant some eight or nine leagues; the same day we espyed the maine land called the *west Indies*, which bore from us North North East, and it is a very high land; vve sailed along this Coast to a certaine towne called River *Della Hatch*, the same day at night we anchored within nine or ten leagues of the towne of River *Della Hatch*.

The second of December being Munday all our Soldiers being imbarked in Boats and Pinnaces, we sailed to the towne all that day; about one of the clocke in the night vve entred the towne, the Enemy fled into the Country before, leaving some of their Soldiers in the towne to the number of ten or twelve, which gave us a volley of shot, and two of them were taken prisoners, the rest

54 Another West Indian Voyage made by

rest fled away. We found nothing in the towne of any account ; they had carried all away into the Woods, and hid them there, neither was there any Victuals, but what we went into the Country for our selves, for they had droven all their Cattle away, because they heard of our comming a weeke before we came thither.

December the third, being tuesday the Spaniards came to parley with us for a certain sum of Treasure for ransom for the said towne. The fourth of December they brought Pearle, &c. but lesse in value then was compounded for, which our Generall Sir Francis Drake refused, and thereupon ordered that it should be set on Fire and burned, which accordingly was done at our departure.

The fifteenth of December being Friday, the Enemy made faire promises to our Generall, which was onely to have us to stay as we supposed, till they had sent word to other places, as afterwards the Governour confessed.

The sixteenth of December the Governour came to parley and to tell us his determined purpose of his delay, which was as aforesaid; our companies marched divers times for Victuals and so met with the Governour. We tooke some more of their men prisoners, and found some of their Goods afterward which we carried away. But when we saw that they would not come to any faire correspondence or agreement, our Generall commanded us to burne all places where ever we came.

The day before our departure we left the towne of a light Fire, unlesse it was a new Religious house not finished, and another house that they use to bring all the Kings treasure and Merchandise.

In this House we found some of their treasure and Merchandise with other things which was brought in, as Pearle

Pearle and such like, which was brought unto the Generall. The Country yeeldeth great store of Cattle, as Oxen, Beeves, Goats, Sheepe, Horses, and Asses, as also great store of grasse. The people that Inhabit this Country are *Idians* and *Negroes*, they live in the Mountaines being wilde and savage People, but onely such as the *Spaniards* keepe under subjection; those wilde People doe Warre against the *Spaniards*; in this Country are great store of Fowls, as Pellicans, and other red Fowls, being Sea Fowls in the proportion of a Crane.

There is distant from the towne some ten leagues a myghty great Mountaine bearing towards the West from the towne of River *Della Hatch*. This Hill seemeth to be far higher then the *Glorodel*. Upon it snow remaineth continually through the coldnesse of its situation.

The nineteenth of *December* being Saturday, we came to another towne called *Santa Martha*, the which we entred and there we found the Enemy with their Wives and Children fled out of the towne into the Mountains, but our men following them into the Woods found some Treasure with other things of some value. The same day we tooke one of the chiefe Cavaliers of the towne, he was the Governois Deputy of the towne, the which we brought away with us; we departed from *Santa Martha*, the etwentith of *December* being Sunday, at our departure from the towne (leaving it on fire,) we were informed by the *Spaniards* that we were within three leagues of a Golden Mine.

The twenty five of *December* being thursday, we sayled towards another towne called *Nombre de dios*. The same day being *Christmas* day we came within the sight of the Island called *Pinos*, distant from us twelve leagues. The twenty seventh of *December* we anchored before the face

56 Another *West Indian Voyage* made by
face of the towne of *Nombre de dios*; the same day Captain
Arnold Baskerfield being Serjeant Major dyed; we being
imbarked we landed all our men an *English* mile from the
towne; and so marched toward the towne, where the E-
nemy gave us a brovadoe of shot, and so they ran away
into the Woods, all their Goods and Treasure was gone
before, they left none but what was the Soldiers and that
lay in a great Fort. They had but three great Peeces of
Ordnance, and one of them broke with the Shot, some
of the Soldiers we tooke prisoners.

The King usuall sendeth all his Treasure and Merchan-
dize to this piace, and to that end hath Boats and Piuna-
ces, which continually bring his Treasure from *Panama*
to this place. We found some treasure in the Woods
as Oyle, Wine, Vinegar, Meale, and Linnen-Cloth. Our
Generall having intelligence of the Governors going to-
wards *Panama*. The munday after Sir *Thomas Baskerfield*,
our Coriner General with six hundred men went by land,
with intent to have surprized him. The way was extream
dangerous to travell in, not onely in regard of the Enemy
but also of the water and Rocks, insomuch that oft times
we went in perill of our lives. In our march we saw great
store of Munkyes, Apes, and could heare Lyons. This
towne of *Panama* standeth upon the South Sea, and is
distant from *Nombre de dios* eighteen leagues; we mar-
ched nine leagues but could get no farther, the Enemy
preventing us by a Fort which they made on the top of
a Rocke, which we of necessity must march through. It
was so narrow that but one man could goe before ano-
ther, which they taking the advantage of, slew our men as
fast as they ascended up; there being no other way to passe
we vvere constrained to retire with the losse of some of
our best men, and with little Joy unto us that vve missed
of

of our intended purpose. Comming to *Nombre de dios* we seeing all of it almost consumed with fire, we hasted with all speed unto our Ships againe. In this March a paire of Shoos was sold for thirty shillings, and a Bisket Cake for ten Shillings; so great was our want both of Clothing and Victuals.

The chief Captains and Commanders in this March was *Sit Thomas Baskerfield*, Captain *Nicholas Baskerfield* our Lieutenant General, who was hurt in this march; Captain *Stanton*, Captaine *Boswell*, Captaine *Christopher*, Captaine *Pover* and Captain *Bartley*. The night before we came to *Nombre de dios* our men had burned the great House vwherein the Kings Treasure used to lye, vwhen it came from *Panama*; also there was burnt a towne Inhabited by *Negroes*, wh ch is distant two leagues from *Nombre de dios*; at our co:ming thither they of the towne gave us a volley of shot, and so ran away leaving the towne on fire.

The fifth of *January* being munday, we departed out of the Harbour towards *Scoday*; the tenth of *January* being saturday, we came to *Scoday*, it beareth from *Nombre de dios* North and by West. The same day we gave chase to a *Spanish Frigate* which came from this Island, the which we tooke: the eleventh being sunday we brought the Frigat to our General, we found in him four *Spaniards* and three *Negroes*, and not any thing of any account; she was found to be a spye comming from *Nombre de dios*, and going to the townes there to give intelligence of us.

The same day our Generall commanded all our sicke Men to be carried a shore and to have the best comfort we were able to give them to strengthen them; also we builded four Pinnaces, and tooke in fresh water.

This Island is a Wildernesse without any Inhabitants, but great store of wilde Beasts, as Beares, Nelegatures,

Guanoes; the Nelegature is in form like to a Serpent, the Guanoe like to a Snake, having four legs and along tayle, on his backe are many prickes; these live on the Trees as our English Squirrils doe, the Nelegature liveth in the water, it is a very sweet meat, and in his bladder is muske and the flesh tasteth accordingly, its of the bignesse of a mans thigh, we did eat very many of them. The two and twentieth of January we departed from this Island of Scoday bearing backe againe towards *Nombre de dios* to an Island where we continued two dayes, afterward we went to *Porta Vella*, being five dayes sailing betweene Scoday and Porta Vella. The same day Sir Francis Drake our General departed this life, whose death was exceedingly deplored, his interment was after this manner; His Corps being laid in a Coffin of Lead, he was let downe into the Sea, the Trumpets in dolefull manner echoing out this lamentation for so great a losse, and all the Cannons in the Fleet were discharged according to the custome of all Sea Funerall obsequies. We continued here untill the eighth of February warring and ballasing our Ships. In this Harbor are some few houses Inhabited with Spaniards, they beginning to build a new Towne and a great Bulwarke, which we spoyled and burned; we found many Chests full of Carpenters tools with many Iron Bars and other necessaries for building, which we brought away with us. The day before we came away the Enemy came downe and tooke some six of our Men at the warring place. Certaine of our Men were sent in Boats up the South side of the River, where we found more of their Carpenters tools. This Harbour is very commodious for Shipping, having a good anchoring place and ten or twelve fathome deep in water; we landed great store of Spaniards and Negroes at this Island, giving the Enemy to understand that he would use our Men.

Men well which they tooke prisoners comming from *Panama*, and sent a Messenger not hearing any answere again, yet at our departure the Governour was come down with many Souldiers with him who wrote to our Generall. The eighth of *February* we came away from this Harbour of *Porta Vella* beating up to the height of *Cartagena*, which was ten dayes after, we tooke our course for *Gemico* North North and by West; within seventeen or eighteen leagues of *Cartagena* there lyeth shoales ten or twelve fathome deepe. The second of *February* being Thursday, we descrid certaine Islands called the *Gourdanes* which is distant from *Porta Vella* two hundred leagues North North East, and *Gemica* beareth from these Islands of *Gourdanes* towards the East, they are very high land, and to the West very low even land; we sailed all along to the Cape *Corenibus*; towards the West of this low Land is shoales sometimes three fathome, which one of our Ships hardly escaped. The twenty seventh of this moneth we passed these shoales by reason of a great gale of wind, and tooke our course North North East. The saturday being the one and thirtieth of *February*, we espyed the Islands of the *Pines* West North west on the starbord side; these Islands are without Inhabitants. The first of *March* we espyed twenty saile of the Kings men of Warre, we chased them and about three of the clocke in the afternoon we began to fight with them and continued three hours in fight, the Viceadmirall gave us a shot, then the *Elizabeth Bonaventure* gave her a shot again, then the *Bonaventure* came in and gave him a bravadoe with all her broad side that she shot through and through, then came up our Generall and gave them a brave volley of shot, next came the *Defiance* and she laid on most bravely, next the *Adventure* she laid on that we could see through and through; it was a most brave attempt

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attempt, But God be thanked we had the upper hand of them, we plying the Viceadmirall so fast that if she had not born up from us she had sunke, and another that was near her, we drove them into such a puzell that with stopping their leakes as we judged, their Powder being loose fired all the Ships as we did behold, within two hours after we had done the fight. The next day we sailed towards Cape S. Anthony there following us but thirteen of our gallants, they kept their course and wculd not come at us, but at length they came somewhat nigh us and the *Defiance* and the *Adventure* bore up to them, but they made away as soone as ever they were able, and so we were rid of our gallants. The fourth of *March* we descried the Cape of S. Anthony, it is distant from Cape Corents eighty leagues, from thence to the *Havana*, eighty leagues from thence to the *Gulfe*. The same day we descried the Cape Florida, which is low Land and did beare from us North West and by North, our course being North East, the same day we entred the *Gulfe* the wind being at East South East, leaving the land on the larbordside; the *Gulfe* is in length one hundred leagues, from the *Havana* eighty league, the next night we passed the *Gulfe* about twelve of the clocke in the night. The ninth of *March* we passed the *Barmothies*, we had mighty tempestuous weather. The eighth of *April* 1596. we came to the Islands of *Flowers* and *Cores*. It is inhabited with *Portugals* and such like, where we staid and watred, and traffiqued with them for Victuals or what we vwanted, using us very kindly vwith fresh Fish, Hens and Bacon and such like, which refreshed us wonderfull well; and in short time after vve gained the *English Coast*.

FINIS.



